

The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7. 1739.

No 1155.

To RALPH FREEMAN, Esq;

SIR,



THE only Question to be now discussed is, whether any Treaty with Spain, in which we have a rational Prospect of securing our Trade and Commerce from future Injuries, is not to be preferred to the most successful War with that Crown; and, I will venture to say,

there is not a Man in England that has any thing to say, and reflects upon the State of publick Affairs, as well at Home as Abroad, with Candour and Impartiality, but will give his Voice for Peace.

THERE is nothing more natural to Men than Complaints; and I believe no People upon Earth cherish them more than the English; whether this is owing to their Constitutions, or the Diversity of Religions and Interests amongst us, must be submitted to the Inquiries of the Judicious; but, this is very certain, that no Nation in the World has a stronger Inclination to Smuggling, of which the many severe Laws made to prevent it, are irrefragable Testimonies.

THAT the Spaniards have taken several of our trading Vessels in America, contrary to the Tenour of Treaties, is a Fact that will not be contested; nor is it less true, that the Natives of our Plantations draw all their Wealth from an illicit Traffick with the Spanish Colonies, and particularly for Pieces of Eight.

It is an Observation in foreign Countries, and, I am, a just one too, that we are not impartial in our Sentiments of other Nations; whenever our Neighbours are mentioned, 'tis always with Contempt; they have no Merit, no Virtue; nay, sometimes 'tis with no small Difficulty that we can be prevailed upon to indulge them with the common Rights of Mankind. In this Strain of Justice and Reasoning, 'tis lawful for an Englishman to carry on a contraband Trade, because he is an Englishman; but 'tis unlawful for a Spaniard to prevent it, because he is a Spaniard.

THIS Contempt of Strangers is one of the Foibles of our Nation, and is the Source of many Errors and Inconveniences.

FAR be it from me to say any thing towards extenuating the Sufferings of our Seamen in the American Seas; but they will still appear to be very miserable, when opposed to the Cruelties exercised by our Cruisers upon the Spaniards in time of profound Peace, without any Pretence of Wrongs or Subject of Complaint. What Cities and Villages were burnt and sack'd by those Monsters? What Slaughters in cold Blood; what Numbers of Women ravished, Virgins deflower'd, and Churches plunder'd? But what is astonishing, or rather incredible, is, that all these Excesses were not only tolerated, but even supported by Commissions from the Governors of our American Plantations, notwithstanding the continual Remonstrances of the Court of Spain.

BUT in the whole Course of the Spanish Depredations, I have not heard of the Loss of any one of our Vessels; one of them indeed lost his Ear, which some amongst us may probably represent as a more crying Injury than the Slaughter of ten thousand Spaniards; but this is the Imbecility of human Nature!

As War is one of the severest Calamities with which a Nation can be afflicted, so it must be granted Expedients should be attempted to ward it off. It has been better, says the Lacedemonian, if we had overcome the Enemy by Prudence rather than by Force.

THE Ministry have, according to that salutary Maxim, labour'd without Intermission in the Pursuit of such prudent Means as might procure us Satisfaction, and prevent any future Wrongs, of which we have now the fairest Prospect from the Conventions with Spain; and tho' the Sum stipulated to be paid to our Merchants may not be adequate to their Losses, I am however of Opinion, that 'tis more than they could expect from the Event even of a successful War.

In all Deliberations about War, the End is to be chiefly consider'd: Now, I own, I have not been

apprized of one Advantage that could be obtained by a Spanish War, tho' attended by the greatest Success.

LET us grant then all that the Advocates for War can expect; that is, that we should bombard and burn the Spanish Sea Ports, and interrupt their Commerce as well in Europe as in America.

BUT can any Person of Judgment or Knowledge in the Affairs of the World imagine, that such Exploits could force a haughty powerful Nation to a Compliance.

INDEED if our Affairs would allow us to invade Old Spain with a powerful Army, we might well hope for Success, tho' the Event of the Spanish War in the Reign of Queen Anne, may be sufficient to discourage us from attempting another in that Country, should we even be supported by our old Allies.

It may perhaps be objected that our Squadrons might intercept the Spanish Plate Fleets; but what Advantage would result from that to the Nation, when 'tis well known that the Treasures which they bring to Europe are the Property of our own Subjects, or those of France and Holland? and 'tis not very likely that those Countries would be so complaisant as to acquiesce under such a Loss; but indeed all Schemes for intercepting those Fleets seem to be vain and chimerical.

WE have now endeavour'd to give some Idea of the highest Advantages that could be expected from a fortunate Spanish War; it will be necessary, in the next Place, to take a View of the Dangers and Losses.

IF the Doctrine of those Gentlemen who employ their Pens and their Talents against the Administration be just with regard to the declining State of our Commerce, nothing can be more dangerous to it than a Spanish War; for during the Interruption which it must naturally create, the French and Dutch would not fail of improving the Rupture to their own Advantage, by supplying the Spanish Markets with our Goods. From this we may conclude, that a Spanish War would give a Coup de Grace to our Trade; and 'tis well known, that there's nothing more difficult, than to re-establish it, especially when we consider, that we have two powerful Rivals, the French and Dutch.

THE next Loss to be apprehended from a Spanish War regards our Shipping; for as we have a much greater Number of trading Vessels than the Spaniards, so it must be naturally concluded our Losses by Privateers would far exceed theirs.

AGAIN, we must observe, that as a War must interrupt our Trade in all Parts of the World, so consequently the Revenue of the Customs must decrease, which will be follow'd by Deficiencies in the Funds appointed by Parliament for Payment of the Interest of the National Debt. The Price of Lands would likewise fall, and a general Disorder would be felt in all Parts of the Constitution.

THESE must be the natural Consequences of a War with Spain; but should that Crown have Address enough to engage France and Portugal in her Quarrel, the Consequences might be fatal to us. Wars, says the learned *Comines, are easily kindled amongst potent Princes, but ended with great Difficulty. It is impossible for Human Wisdom to foresee all the dismal Evils of War: The Disputes about the Election of a King of Poland, had almost set all Europe into a Flame, tho' the Quarrel in the Beginning seem'd to extend no farther than that Kingdom.

THERE cannot be a more powerful Argument to dissuade us from a Spanish War, than the Conduct of the States of Holland; and I am persuaded there's no Nation in Europe in higher Esteem for Wisdom and deliberate Counsels. They have had Bickerings with some of their Neighbours since the Peace of Utrecht, particularly the Danes; but they put an End to the Controversy by Patience and Negotiations. They have Disputes with the Spaniards of the same Class with ours, but they are not so insatuated, as to precipitate themselves into an expensive War; they still pursue the same wise and prudent Steps, by which they have been preserved.

* Cap 33.

OUR Ministry have observed the same Conduct; they were thoroughly sensible of the dangerous Consequences of a War, that must inbalance the National Debt, which is already so grievous to us, and destroys our Commerce; and which ought not to be put in Competition with the Demands of private Persons, how just soever they may be.

THEY have pursued the same prudent Measures with the Venetians, at a Time when their Affairs were in a doubtful State, of which we have a memorable Speech of Dominico Trevisani, then Procurator General of the Republick, as it is related by Paruta in his History of Venice: 'We have, says the Procurator, been compell'd for several Years to comply with the Necessity of the Times, and to change very often our Designs, our Friends and our Enemies; to suspect all Foreign Powers, to be afraid of most things, and to confide in few; to observe the Conduct of others with continual Vigilance, in order to regulate our own by it: But in this State of Inconstancy, we had always the same View, that is, the Preservation of our State, and the Grandeur of our Republick; and by this Management, we have disengag'd her from many Evils with which she was embarrass'd, and by continuing the same Measures, we shall be able to preserve our State and Tranquillity.'

As you seem, Mr. Freeman, by your Writings, to be actuated by different Principles from those of the Scribes in the Opposition, who breathe nothing but Fire and Faggot, I have taken the Liberty of sending you my Thoughts, and I hope the rest of my Fellow-Citizens, who have been as long as myself in the West-India Trade, (and I have been upwards of thirty Years) will discover that this mighty Opposition is not so much on our Account, as it is owing to private Pique; therefore cooler Proceedings will better become a Trading People, than those incessant Heats most inconsiderately allow'd to come among us.

I am, SIR,

Rood-Lane,
Mar. 2. 1738-9.

Your constant Reader,

WILLIAM TARRIS.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Cadiz, Feb. 17. This Day arrived the Mary, Maccarty, from Leghorn.

Lisbon, Feb. 21. N. S. On the 8th Instant arrived the Sea Nymph, Farwell, from Alicante: On the 9th, the Expedition Packet, Clies, from Falmouth: On the 10th, the George and Mary, Rowe, from Carolina: On the 11th, the Cranbury, Guillaume, from Oran: On the 16th, the Trimmer, Reddard, from London: On the 17th, the Mayflower, Driscoll, from Marseilles: On the 18th, the Diligence, Wilson, from Oporto; and the King of Portugal, Hughes, from London: On the 20th, the King George Packet, Pellew, from Falmouth in seven Days: On the 21st, the Carolina, Wiff, from Malaga for the North; the Marmaduke, Bowman, from London and Falmouth: On the 8th sailed the Kingston, Holdford, for Hull: On the 10th, the Expedition, Moor, for Yarmouth; the Ann, Malony, for Cork; and the Francis, Darby, for Oporto: On the 11th, the Neptune, Coverdale, for St. Ubes; the Primrose, Knight, for Venice; the Halifax, Hutchinson, for Oporto; the Speedwell, Ivie, for Mazagam; the Europe, Wademan, for Oporto; the Fortunate, M'Laughlan, for Cork; the Tagus, Clemens, for London; the Charles, Punter, for Carolina; and the Elizabeth, Dixon, for Africa: On the 12th, the Henry, Royal, for Oporto; the Charming Ann, Goodman, for Madeira; the Micklethwait, Gilles, for Cadiz; and the William, Nutman, for the Baltick: On the 13th, the Providence, Richardson, for Cork: On the 14th, the William and Mary, Palgrave; and the Deborah and Martha, Durant, both for Oporto; the St. George, Hart, for London; and the St. Francis, Fennell, for Madeira and Jamaica: On the 16th, the Mary, Lothion, for Cork; the Britannia, Vernam, for Biddeford: On the 17th, the Star, Silvertop, for St. Ubes: On the 18th, the Henry, Morrough, for the Streights; the William and Peter, Martin.

Martin, for Dublin: On the 19th, the Britannia, Burman, for Jamaica; the William and Sarah, Ricotts, for Cork; the Exchange, Gallway, for Cork; the Catherine, Malan, for Genoa.

Elfenor, March 7. N. S. On the 26th ult. came in the Capt. John Ritchie, from Lubeck, and is sailed for Leith; and Yesterday came in the William, Spilman, from Newcastle, and is sailed for Copenhagen.

Hamburg, March 6. N. S. Up the Elbe is arrived the Lady Susanna, John Martin, from Genoa; the —, Alexander Pearson, from Malaga; and the —, George Waldrop, from Exon.

Amsterdam, March 9. N. S. On the 7th Instant arrived the —, David Durel, from Salo; the Fox-hunter, William Haynes; and the Braganza, John Raddon, from Naples.

Amsterdam, March 11. N. S. On the 9th arrived the Union —, Hamme Kluikert; and the Amsterdam Packet, John Russell, from London.

Near Bergen is lost the Ship commanded by John Henrick Burmeester, bound from Lisbon to Lubeck: Six Men saved, the Captain and 8 Men drowned. Also near the said Place is lost the Ship of Henry Grive: And in the North Sea is foundered the Ship of John Thomas, bound from Rotterdam to Hamburg; the People were saved by Capt. Ysbrandt Symons, coming from Dantzick.

At Hamburg is arrived the Tower, Wingfield, from Leghorn.

HOME PORTS.

Portsmouth, March 5. Came to Spithead this Morning, the Assistance Man of War, Capt. Williams, from Lisbon.

Dover, March 5. Arrived the Trimmer, Redwood, from Lisbon; and the Success, Taylor, from Alicante for Hamburg.

Deal, March 5. Wind W. by S. The Ships as per Yesterday Remain. Arrived this Forenoon the Lisbon Galley, Blackabee, from Lisbon; and the Judith, Bradshaw, from Oporto. Came down the Mary and Marianna, Campbell, for Carolina; and the Swift, Legard, for the Streights. The Ship that was on the Goodwin Sands proves to be the St. Jacques, Capt. Mounier, bound from Rochelle to Calais.

Gravesend, March 5. Passed by the William and Sarah, Smith; and the Friendship, Delange, from Dunkirk; the Charming Molley, Beard, from Montserrat; the John and Henry, Darby, from Antigua and Boston; the Queen Elizabeth, Hope, from Carolina; the Bacchus, Mickleman, from Calais; the Thomas and Alexander, Carter, from Oporto; the Dunkirk Packet, Smith, from Dunkirk; and the Antwerp Packet, Wetherell, from Middleburgh.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday arrived a Dutch Mail.

It brought Advices from Hungary, that 300 Hussars who were detached from Temeswar to the Frontiers of Wallachia to reduce the Rebels and Vagabonds in those Parts, were attacked in their Return by above 2000 of those Rebels, supported by some Turks, whom the Hussars repulsed three Times with great Bravery, but were at last overpowered by Numbers, and obliged to fly, leaving 50 of their Men killed on the Spot. They add, that after this Action, the Rebels, and their Allies the Turks, set Fire to some Villages, and carried a great many of the Inhabitants into Slavery.

Major Marcowitz, who lately returned to Belgrade with a considerable Booty which he had taken on the Frontiers of Wallachia, is arrested at the Demand of the General and Count de Neuperg, who commands in the Bannate of Temeswar. He is accused of having committed great Outrages in that Expedition, having treated several of the Emperor's Subjects as Rebels, and robb'd and murder'd them, tho' they were affected to his Imperial Majesty; for which he is instantly to be prosecuted. The late Earthquake in that Country was also felt at Zwoinic in Bosnia, where great Damage was done by it, and a Mosque in particular thrown down.

They write from Madrid, that the Court having lately sent Orders to all the Sea Ports of the Kingdom to give an exact Account of all their Seamen fit for Service, it appears by the Lists, that the Number amounts to 30,000: And from Cadiz, that several Men of War are fitting out there in all Haste, but for what Purpose is not said.

The N. S. de Parecida e St. Joseph, Ignacio Joseph de Torres, bound from Lisbon to Oporto, is lost on the Bar of Oporto going in.

Last Week an old Woman of Norwich, no less than Four-score Years of Age, who about a Quarter of a Year ago buried her 7th Husband, was married to the Eighth at St. Simon's Church in that City.

Mr. John Aisley, a Bookseller, at Durham, is chose an Alderman of that City, in the room of Mr. Lamb, deceased.

The Rev. Mr. Julius Deedes is installed in the Prebend of the Cathedral of Canterbury, vacant by the Bishop of Bristol's Translation to the See of Norwich.

The Hon. Major Butler, the Rev. Dean Madden, Mrs. Gray, Wife of Samuel Gray, Esq; one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenue in Ireland, Mr. Schullam, and several other Persons of Distinction, are arrived from that Kingdom.

Last Week died at his House in Ely Court in Holborn, Mr. Philip Cholmondeley, High Constable of Holborn Division; who was an honest, uncorrupt Officer, despising all Temptation to countenance, and all Danger to suppress all Sorts of Vice and Immorality; by which Means he kept the District in which he lived in very good Order.

On Sunday last died of the Gout in his Stomach, at his Seat at Eltham in Kent, Sir John Shaw, Bart.

Yesterday Morning a Plasterer was killed by his falling from the Top of one of the Houses in the New Buildings in Argyle Ground, as he was stealing the Lead from off the Top of the House. He had Associates in this Villainy; but upon his Misfortune they made their Escape.

To the Printer of the DAILY GAZETTE.

S I R,

York, March 2. 1738-9.

AS the Person who was committed to York Castle under the Name of Palmer about Michaelmas last, is discover'd, and has confessed himself to be the famous Turpin, I am persuaded that an authentick Account of that Affair will not be unacceptable to the Publick. It seems that about the Time that the Reward for taking him came out, which was June the 25th, 1737. instead of going beyond Sea (as was reported) he only cross'd the Humber, and boarded at a Publick House at Brough Ferry for some Time, but afterwards went to Welton, a small Village, about a Mile from Brough, and wide of the high Road. He said he was a Butcher by Trade, but had taken up the Business of sometimes dealing in Horses, and generally had two or three very good ones; used often to go over the Humber into Lincolnshire, and bring Horses over back again, which he sold to the neighbouring Gentlemen, with whom he frequently used to hunt: And it is imagin'd, that as his Father is in Chelmsford Goal on Suspicion of Horse-stealing, they used to meet and exchange, there having been but few Horses stolen about Hempstead in Essex, where his Father lived, since old Turpin has been confined in Chelmsford Gaol, and this Man in York Castle. However, this Trade he followed near two Years, till he happen'd to shoot a Countryman's Game-Cock or Hen, which anger'd the Fellow so, that, to be reveng'd, he complain'd to some Gentlemen of Hull that had made a Visit to a neighbouring Gentleman at Ferriby. Upon what he alleg'd concerning this Palmer, and his manner of living, they order'd him to be taken up as a suspicious Fellow, and brought next Day to Beverley Quarter Sessions to give some Account of himself. He was carried next Day, and suffer'd to ride his own Horse, and was very jocular till he came near Beverley, but then seem'd a little daunted. Upon his Examination, one Harris, with whom he had boarded at Brough, gave Information, that one Day Palmer told him, if he would go along with him and have a good Heart, he would show him how he might as easily take 20 l. as take up that Two-pence which he had laid down upon the Board. Says Harris, What signifies my going along with you? you have no Arms? Palmer replies, Have not I? I'll show you such Pistols you never saw in your Life before. Upon which Information, and his Horse being challeng'd, he was committed to York Castle from the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions at Beverley. And notwithstanding he answers in every Particular the Description of Turpin in the London Gazette, publish'd June 25, 1737. yet People are so regardless of those publick Notices, or throw them by, that he has been undiscover'd ever since Michaelmas, walking in the open Yard amongst the Felons, till lately by this Accident. A small time since a Letter came with the York Post Stamp, directed for one Pomp. Rivinal, to be left at the Blue Bell in Hempstead near Saffron-Walden in Essex. (It seems this Pomp. Rivinal mar-

ried Turpin's Sister, and since the old Man is confin'd, they manage the House for him.) Rivinal refused taking it, saying, he had no Correspondent at York, which being observ'd by one Mr. Smith (who lives at Hempstead, and taught Turpin to write) he acquainted a Justice of Peace with this, and he sent to Saffron Walden and took the Letter, which was dated from York Castle, wherein he complains he was in for a Horse and a Mare, and desires them to come down, and bring ten Pounds, &c. which Letter was signed John Palmer, which they say, is Turpin's Mother's Maiden Name, and which he used to go by. Now Palmer and the Yorkshire way of pronouncing Palmer are very near, they always leaving out the r. Upon this, several more Letters were intercepted, in which he heavily complains of Hardships, and presses them by all means to bring ten Guineas and two Witnesses, and then he don't fear but he shall come off; and desires them to persuade his Cousin Betty Millington to do something for him, it being the last she may ever do. Now his Wife's Maiden Name was Millington. Upon these Circumstances laid together, and the Hand-writing being thought to be Turpin's, the Gentlemen of Essex having had an Account from the Governor of York Castle, to whom they had wrote, that there was one Palmer that answer'd the Description they had sent, they resolv'd to dispatch Mr. Smith into Yorkshire, who knew him perfectly well, and taught him to write. As soon as he saw him, he immediately declar'd and made Oath before the Recorder and Justices of the Peace, that he was the famous Richard Turpin. At first he denied it; but at Night confessed 'twas true he was the Man. He has endeavour'd to escape, and with two more Felons had laid a Plot to murder the Turnkey and Porter, and so have rode off with the Governor's Mare, but it was discover'd and prevented. A great Concourse of People flock to see him, and they all give him Money. He seems very sure that no-body is alive that can hurt him, and told the Gentleman with whom he used to hunt, that he hoped to have another Day's Sport with him yet. And that if he had thought they would have made such a Rout with him, he would have own'd it before. He makes no Scruple of owning his Name is Turpin, and that his Father lived at Hempstead, and has inquired after particular Servants that lived with Gentlemen of that Neighbourhood, with whom he was acquainted. He is put every Night into the Condemn'd Hole, which is a very strong Place; and it is expected he will soon be remov'd by Habeas Corpus into the Southern Parts.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	08 03	08 34

Bank Stock 144 1-4th. India 170, 170 1-half. South Sea 100 3-4ths, 7-11ths. Old Annuity 113. New Ditto 110 3-8ths to 1-half. Three per Cent. 104 1-half, to 5-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 1-8th. Five per Cent. ditto 92 1-4th. Royal Assurance 104 1-4th. London Assurance 13 1-half. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 61 11s. Prem. South Sea ditto 2 l. 10s. Premium. Bank Circulation 2 l. 2s. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallow 1-half to 2 Premium. English Copper 3 l. 5s. Wells ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchange Orders 6 per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 1-half per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 122 1-half

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L O N D O N: Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Peter-naffer-Row,